

and the names of Gray, Watson, Goodale, Farlow, Austin, Halstead, Faxon and Collins ensure accuracy of determination.

The Catalogue will serve to stimulate the botanical section of the Middlesex Institute which has in contemplation the publication at an early day of a complete Catalogue of the Middlesex Flora.—G. E. D.

Notes from Arkansas.—Hearing of some very large trees of Chinquapin in Arkansas, that were reported as 15 and 18 inches in diameter, I went to see them on the Washita river.

The tree is not uncommon about Hot Springs, Ark., near the base of the mountains many were seen that appeared to be 12 or more inches through and one that was carefully measured gave a circumference of six feet plump, which is equal to two feet diameter at stump high. I was informed that they were used in some places for rail timber, but all that I saw were low-headed and could furnish but one cut for such purpose.

When conversing with Dr. Engelman respecting these trees he reminded me of a mistake made by a distinguished botanist, who having heard of these trees, and possibly seen them in the winter mistook them for *Castanea vesca*. It is still believed that our chestnut is not found west of the Mississippi.

In the same region *Magnolia tripetala* was seen of large size, reaching a diameter of eight inches.

About Hot Springs the pines were all *P. mitis*, and the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mt. and Southern Railway about Malvern Station seemed to be the meeting place of *P. mitis* and *P. australis*, upon the borders of the metamorphic rocks and the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations. Near this latter place the *Magnolia grandiflora* and *Ilex opaca* are found. Near Hot Springs seven oaks were seen; *Q. alba*, *Q. Muhlenbergii*, *Q. nigra*, *Q. falcata*, *Q. tinctoria*, *Q. rubra*, *Q. obtusiloba*. *Q. imbricaria*, at Iron Mt., Mo., had leaves $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches long including the short petiole, by $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.—JNO. A. WARDER, *North Bend, Ohio*.

Rudbeckia rupestris, n. sp.—Stem (3° – 5°) and leaves sparingly hairy, branches elongated and terminated by single large heads; upper leaves ovate lanceolate, coarsely serrate, sessile, partly clasping, the lower 3 parted, with deep rounded sinuses, the lower lobes standing out almost halberd shaped, with margined petioles, the lowest 4' in length and breadth, on long petioles (3'), radical leaves undivided, rhomboid-oval; disk large ($\frac{3}{4}$ '), globular, black purple; rays 10–13, 1'– $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' long, linear-oblong, uniform orange yellow; involucre scales few, spreading, long lanceolate, hirsute, leaf like; chaff of the disk toothed tapering into a slender awn.

Differs from *R. triloba* in the thicker, larger and more halberd shaped leaves, in the fewer (3–5) but much larger heads, and longer rays with no change of color near the disk; and from *R. subtomentosa*, in its smoother, thicker, and broader leaves, in the color of the rays, and in the awned chaff of the disk.

Found abundantly on the rocky slopes of "Little Roan," N. C.,